CLOSED SHELF.

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The People's Korea

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CLOSED SHELF.

Premier Kim Il Sung Spends May Day With Cadets

Premier Kim Il Sung and other Korean Party and Government leaders visited the Kang Kun Military School and spent May Day with the cadets there, according to a KCNA report dated May 1.

Premier Kim Il Sung was accompanied by President Choi Yong Kun; First Vice-premier Kim Il; Pak Keum Chul, Vice-chairman of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee; Vice-premiers Kim Kwang Hyup, Nam Il, Li Jong Ok, Li Joo Yun and Chung Joon Taik; and other highly-placed Party and Government leaders.

Premier Kim Il Sung reviewed a guard of honour and greeted the cadets there in the name of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

After a march past, there was the mass display "20 years in the bosom of the Party" performed by the cadets.

Korean Workers' Party Greets Venezuelan C.P.

The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Venezuelan Communist Party on its 35th founding anniversary, KCNA reported on April 30.

SVNFL Permanent Mission To Be Set Up In Korea

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation have reached an agreement on opening in Korea a permanent mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation as its formal diplomatic mission, according to a KCNA report dated May 4.

At 30th Founding Anniv. Meeting of FRA

Unity of N-S Patriotic Forces Stressed for Unification

PYONGYANG, May 4 (KCNA)—A meeting to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Fatherland Restoration Association was held on May 4 in Pyongyang.

The Fatherland Restoration Association was founded on May 5, 1936 by Marshal Kim Il Sung as a revolutionary organization and anti-Japanese national united front body, amid the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle.

The meeting was attended by Pak Keum Chul, Vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; Kim Kwang Hyup, Vice-chairman of the KWP Central Committee and Vice-premier; Hong Myung Hi, Vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Nam Il, Li Joo Yun and Chung Joon Taik, Vice-premiers; Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul and other responsible leaders as well as participants in the 1930-1945 anti-Japanese partisan struggle.

At the meeting Kim Kwang Hyup, Vice-chairman of the KWP Central Committee and Vice-premier, made a report.

Noting that the founding of the Fatherland Restoration Association was a historic event of great significance in the development of the national liberation struggle and the communist movement in Korea, the reporter said:

The Association was founded on the direct initiative and under the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the basis of the successes made in the protracted revolutionary movement in Korea and proceeding from the urgent demand of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle which made a new upsurge in the 1930's.

The ten-point programme of the Association worked out by Comrade Kim Il Sung was the first formulation of the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary lines in the revolutionary movement of Korea, which clearly defined the character and tasks of the Korean revolution.

Thanks to the great attractive power of the revolutionary programme and the devoted struggle of the communists, the Association was able to strike root all over Korea centred on the northern part, and in many areas of eastern, southern and northern Manchuria in a few months after its founding, embracing hundreds of thousands of people in it.

Thanks to the activities of the Association, the anti-Japanese movement of popular

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CLOSED SHELF.

Appeal to World People for Support To Koreans' Nat'l Education

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) issued on May 8 an appeal to the peoples of the world in connection with the increasing machinations of the Japanese authorities to suppress the democratic and national education of Korean residents in Japan.

The full text of the appeal is as follows:

By **Han Duk Su,**

Chairman of Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (General Ass'n of Korean Residents in Japan)

Dear friends!

Representing 600,000 Korean residents in Japan, I send this letter to you in connection with the fact that, of late, the Japanese authorities are strengthening their schemes to suppress the democratic and national education of Korean nationals in Japan.

At present, some 600,000 Koreans reside in Japan, and the overwhelming majority of them as conscious and proud citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

As is widely known in the world, those who were brought here for forced labor and military service in the days of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule over Korea in the past and their children are today's Korean citizens in Japan.

As soon as Korea was liberated from Japanese colonial rule in August, 1945, Korean residents in Japan set up schools on their own and began to conduct their national education to teach their children the Korean language, history and geography. The democratic and national education of Korean residents in Japan has been further developed since CHONGRYUN was founded in May, 1955.

Today, Korean citizens in Japan have established a complete national education system from primary school to university and are giving democratic and national education to some 40,000 Korean pupils and students at 142 independent schools of all levels. In this foreign country far away from their homeland, Korean pupils and students are learning their mother tongue, enhancing their national consciousness and working hard so that they may become competent workers for their homeland.

Despite this, recently, the Japanese Government is trying to cook up a new bill designed to stamp out the democratic and national education of Korean residents in Japan and to force "assimilation education" upon their children, saying that "it cannot permit Korean children to be educated in national character."

The Japanese Government is scheming to prohibit Korean residents in Japan under the groundless pretext of "anti-Japanese education" from teaching their children the historical fact that their ancestors led a miserable life under Japanese colonial rule.

Moreover, the Japanese Government is seeking to suppress the demand of Korean residents in Japan for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and their aspiration after the unification of divided Korea, alleging that their demand and aspiration

Chairman Han Duk Su

run counter to the "interests of Japan."

The so-called "system of foreigners' schools" the Japanese Government is planning to set up by carrying the "bill for partial amendment of the educational law" through the current Japanese Diet, is aimed at interfering at random in, unilaterally controlling, "stopping" and "closing down," Korean schools in Japan.

We cannot find in the present society of the 20th century such an evil law designed to suppress the work of national education and the sacred campus.

As everybody knows well, for overseas citizens of an independent country to conduct national education in their mother tongue is recognized by international practices and this is one of the fundamental human rights.

The World Declaration of Human Rights provides for the fundamental right of everyone to give his children national education.

In the light of the historical fact that Koreans in Japan were brought here by Japanese rulers in the past and in view of international practices, the Japanese Government has a legal and moral responsibility for ensuring national education for Koreans in Japan.

The Japanese Government, however, not only has been denying them national education, but also is trying to suppress the national education which they have conducted at Korean schools built by themselves in spite of financial difficulties. How irrational and unjustifiable this is!

All the foreigners in Japan are teaching their children their own mother tongues and histories.

While guaranteeing all the foreigners in Japan the rights to national education, the Japanese Government is doing everything in its power to deprive only the Korean residents in Japan of this right. We can by no means accept this unjustifiable attitude of the Japanese Government.

Such an unjustifiable policy of the Japanese Government issues from its hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Korean nationals in Japan and is closely related to the increasing machination of the Japanese militarists to reinvade South Korea after the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" leading to war and aggression.

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on April 16 a statement, strongly demanding that the Japanese Government ensure the right to democratic and national education for Korean citizens in Japan.

Encouraged by the statement, Korean citizens in Japan are making sincere efforts to defend their sacred and inviolable right, national education.

Today, noted Japanese scholars, educationists, men of culture, lawyers, representatives of social organizations, members of local assemblies and even conservative persons are coming out in positive opposition to the suppressive policy of the Japanese Government against the national education of Korean residents here. Every day, they lodge protests with their own Government against its unjustifiable attitude, demanding that it ensure the right of Koreans here to national education and sending petition letters to the authorities.

This reflects the unbiased public opinion of good-minded Japanese people and is a natural consequence.

Korean residents in Japan are firmly resolved to educate their children in their mother tongue, defend the right to national education under any difficult circumstances and develop their national education.

We demand that the Japanese Government put an immediate end to its suppressive policy against the national education of Koreans in Japan and ensure right to national education.

I am convinced that you will extend active support and encouragement to the just demand of Korean residents in Japan.

LAW ON COMPLETE ABOLITION OF AGRICULTURAL TAX IN KIND

The Fifth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly held between April 27 and 29 adopted on April 29 a law on completely abolishing the system of agricultural tax in kind.

The text of the law reads:

The historic revolutionary tasks for solving the questions of peasantry and agriculture are being carried out successfully in our country, thanks to the correct policy and leadership of the Korean Workers' Party.

A giant stride has been made in socialist rural construction since the victory of socialism in the countryside of our country.

With the progress of the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside and the strengthening of state leadership and assistance to the cooperative farms, our socialist countryside is being turned into one with modern techniques. The material and technical foundation of the rural economy has been consolidated, agricultural production has grown and the material and cultural living standards of the peasants have risen markedly.

These successes are fruition of the constant care of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the consolidation and development of the socialist system which triumphed in the countryside and for the improvement of the material and cultural standards of the peasants and fruition of the levoted labour struggle of the peasants.

The complete abolition of the system of agricultural tax in kind is another great popular measure of the Korean Workers' Party that directs solicitude through the Government to the peasants. The Korean Workers' Party freed the peasants from high rate farm rents and miscellaneous taxes by enforcing the land reform and the single agricultural tax in kind system shortly after liberation.

The system of agricultural tax in kind has played an enormous role in supplying food to the urban population and providing raw materials and funds needed for industrial development.

With the socialist industry advancing and a self-supporting foundation of the national economy being laid, the State has lowered the rate of the tax in kind on several occasions and cut the tax in kind for part of cooperative farms or wholly exempted them from it, to lessen the tax burden of the peasants.

The Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party decided to abolish totally the system of agricultural tax in kind in the Seven-Year Plan period under the condition in which the Five-Year Plan had been successfully carried out and the foundation for industrialization had been laid, thus enabling industry to further increase assistance to agriculture.

The "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" put forth the complete abolition of the agricultural tax in kind in three years, from 1964 to 1966, and on this basis most of the cooperative farms have already been exempted from it.

1965 is the year in which all the remaining cooperative farms are exempted from the tax in kind.

Proceeding from the decision of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party and from the spirit of the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decides:

To abolish completely the system of agricultural tax in kind which has been in force since 1946 in our country.

The abolition of the system of agricultural tax in kind is a historic event of freeing the peasants once and for all from the tax burden, and it will strengthen the economic foundation of the cooperative farms and further enhance the material and cultural living standards of the peasants. It will also further consolidate the worker-peasant alliance under the leadership of the working class and powerfully inspire the struggle of the South Korean peasants for land and freedom and the struggle of the entire South Korean people for liberation.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is convinced that our cooperative farmers, inspired by the repeated solicitude of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic, will successfully fulfil the revolutionary tasks raised in the domain of the rural economy.

Unity of N-S Patriotic Forces Stressed for Unification

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masses was brought to a great upsurge throughout the country, the communists, the future nuclei of the Party, were reared and their organizational and ideological unity was cemented.

Reviewing the historical experiences of the movement of the Association, Kim Kwang Hyup said: They showed that any strong enemy can be defeated and national liberation and country's independence be attained when a broad national united front based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class is formed and a vigorous armed struggle is waged.

The revolutionary exploits and the fighting experiences of the Association became a valuable asset and powerful source of strength for the Korean people in their struggle for the building of a new country after liberation.

Today, the programme of the Association has been fully materialized and a firm socialist system guaranteeing all people a happy life and a bright morrow established in North Korea, Kim Kwang Hyup declared.

Then the reporter analysed the situation of South Korea where the people are undergoing colonial and semi-feudal oppression and exploitation under the heels of the U.S. imperialists still today, two decades after the surrender of the Japanese imperialists.

He stressed that the revolutionary exploits and fighting experiences of the Association serve as a guide in the struggle for driving out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea, accomplishing the unification of the country and winning the victory of the Korean revolution throughout the country.

U.S. imperialism is fanning up tension in Korea, indulging in armaments' expansion and provocative manoeuvrings. The Pak Jung Hi clique has concluded the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" in disregard of the opposition of the Korean people and is turning South Korea into a dual colony of U.S. and Japanese imperialism. Under such circumstances, it stands out as an urgent question to form the anti-U.S., national salvation united front in South Korea.

He referred to a number of tasks confronting the South Korean people in forming and strengthening the anti-U.S., national salvation united front such as heightening the worker-peasant alliance, organizing a Marxist-Leninist Party, uniting the broad sections of people starting with students and intellectuals and then conscientious statesmen, men of religion and national and petty bourgeoisie and realizing democratization in the social and political life.

The South Korean people must unfold a mass struggle for safeguarding the dignity and sovereignty of the nation and accelerating the country's unification through North-South negotiation under the uplifted banner of self-dependence, self-sustenance and peaceful unification, the reporter said and stressed: To drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and realize the country's unification the unity of the patriotic, democratic forces of South Korea and the patriotic, socialist forces of North Korea must be realized.

The supreme national task for the country's unification demands the general mobilization of the entire people of North and South Korea and the marshalling of all the patriotic forces having common national interests for the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic are adhering to the principle of joining hands with any one who supports North-South parley and peaceful unification of the country and opposes the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism.

If all the patriotic forces in the North and South firmly unite and wage a joint struggle, they can take any citadel of the reaction and achieve the national cause of the country's unification and independence.

The anti-Japanese national united front movement unfolded amidst the arduous armed struggle against Japanese imperialism in the 1930's and its brilliant victory are boundlessly inspiring today the struggle of the Korean people for the formation of a nation-wide anti-U.S. united front, the reporter said.

Kim Kwang Hyup expressed the conviction that the South Korean people would carry out the South Korean revolution and realize the cause of the country's unification by forming a broad anti-U.S., national salvation united front, following the ideas of the Fatherland Restoration Association.

We will carry out the historic cause of national liberation throughout the country by carrying forward and developing the revolutionary ideas of the Association, the reporter stressed in conclusion.

Event of Historic Significance

The abolition of agricultural tax in kind is an historic event relieving the farmers who have already been freed from exploitation and oppression, from tax burden as well for ever.

This is an embodiment of the consistent principle of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which bear the responsibility not only for the development of the ownership by the whole people but also for the cooperative ownership, not only for the living of the workers and office workers but also for the farmers.

Before liberation in 1945, the Korean peasants who held 80 per cent of the population were shackled by scores of miscellaneous taxes.

After the land reform in 1946, the Korean Workers' Party enforced the unitary system of agricultural tax in kind which was fundamentally different from the tax system in the old society, thus freeing the North Korean peasants from the state of slaves of usury debts.

At first the rate of agricultural tax in kind was set at 25 per cent. Later it was reduced to 8.4 per cent with the consolidation of the foundation of our self-supporting economy, especially of industry.

The measures for abolishing agricultural tax in kind were taken on the basis of the decision of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

The number of cooperative farms which had been completely exempted from the delivery of tax in kind by the end of last year accounted for 70 per cent of the total. By the latest measure the remaining cooperative farms have also been exempted from it.

Through the complete abolition of the agricultural tax in kind system the economic basis of cooperative farms will be further consolidated and the material and cultural living standards of the peasants further improved.

Today, the technical revolution with irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization as its main content as well as cultural and ideological revolutions are successfully being carried out in the countryside and the livelihood of the farmers is improving as a whole. Thanks to the raise of the procurement price of agricultural produce, reduction of charges for the work done by farming machines, irrigation fees and the price of farm implements, and free medical care and free education, their burden has been alleviated steadily, while the agricultural production doubled compared with that before liberation.

Through the complete abolition of agricultural tax in kind, the farmers will receive additional benefit from the State to the tune of over 122 million won (One DPRK won equals 150 yen in Japanese currency). And the Government will spend 1.2 times as much funds as last year for rural construction.

The abolition of agricultural tax in kind is of great significance in strengthening the worker-peasant alliance and, at the same time, in encouraging the struggle of the South Korean peasants for land and freedom and the liberation struggle of the people in South Korea under the occupation of U.S. imperialism.

DPRK Supreme People's Assembly's Letter to VDR Nat'l Assembly

The Fifth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea unanimously adopted at its final day session held on April 29 a letter supporting the statement of the Third Session of the Third National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and expressing militant solidarity with the entire Vietnamese people in their heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The letter declared:

It was entirely just that the Third Session of the Third National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam strongly condemned U.S. imperialism for its steady intensification of the aggressive war against South Vietnam and the war destruction against North Vietnam, exposed their deceptive "peace negotiations" hoax and called for a stauncher struggle till final victory.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea scathingly condemns the new scheme of U.S. imperialism for war escalation and resolutely supports the firm stand of the Vietnamese people clarified in the statement of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists must unconditionally and immediately stop the barbarous bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and all acts of war against the Vietnamese people, withdraw without delay from South Vietnam, taking along U.S. aggressor troops and the troops of its satellites and all lethal weapons, and must strictly abide by the 1954 Geneva Agreements.

For the solution of the Vietnam question, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has already manifested its four-point stand and the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation issued the five-point statement.

This indicates the most just and reasonable way of solving the Vietnam question.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK fully supports this principle reflecting the will of the entire people of North and South Vietnam and considers that the Vietnam question can be solved only on this principle.

The question of the reunification of Vietnam must be settled by the Vietnamese people themselves from any interference of outside force.

The letter warned that if the U.S. imperialists do not give up the scheme for war in Vietnam, they will surely meet more shameful defeat in face of the united might of the Vietnamese people and the revolutionary forces of the world.

The letter also warned the dispatch of South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam by the Pak Jung Hi clique, faithful stooge of U.S. imperialism , foe of the national liberation movement and traitors to the Korean nation.

It said:

We consider it only natural for the socialist countries, national independent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and all the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world to firmly unite and vigorously fight to stem and frustrate the aggressive war of U.S. imperialism against Vietnam and to render ever more powerful assistance to the Vietnamese people in their just resistance against U.S. aggression for national salvation.

The Korean people will fight on always together with the Vietnamese people under any adversities till the brotherly Vietnamese people completely wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors. They will make all-out efforts in the future, too, to render continued material assistance of every form to the Vietnamese people in their struggle.

SPA Appeals to S. Koreans to Frustrate Troop Dispatch

In connection with the grave situation caused by the massive dispatch of South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam by the Pak Jung Hi clique, the Fifth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly adopted an appeal to the South Korean people with unanimous approval.

Follows the gist of appeal:

Having already sent troops of one division scale to Vietnam under the direction of U.S. imperialism, the Pak Jung Hi clique is now again sending one division of combat troops and one regiment of supplementary troops to South Vietnam.

The allies and satellite countries of the United States do not comply with the request of the United States to send troops to South Vietnam under the signboard of 'anti-communism' but are opposing and evading it. Only the Pak Jung Hi clique is sending massive troops as requested by the United States. This clearly shows that the Pak Jung Hi clique is the most faithful stooge of U.S. imperialism and the abominable enemy of the national liberation movement of the Asian, African and Latin America peoples.

The South Korean people must not allow themselves to be taken to the battlefields of aggressive war of the U. S. imperialists against the Vietnamese people. The South Korean people should take the patriotic road against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, instead of following the road of disgrace and crime in subservience to the aggressors and traitors.

The officers and soldiers of the 'ROK Army' should rise up and fight resolutely rather than die a disgraceful death.

The 'ROK Army' soldiers taken to South Vietnam must decisively refuse to level their guns at the South Vietnamese people.

The officers and soldiers of the 'ROK Army' must seek a new life and come back to their beloved native land, discarding the life as a mercenary full of shame and sufferings in South Vietnam.

They must courageously go over to the side of the South Vietnam Liberation Army. This is the road leading to the homeland.

The root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings the South Korean people are undergoing today lies in the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the anti-popular policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime.

The South Korean people must wage a still more vehement struggle for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea at the earliest date.

Report on 1966 State Budget

The Fifth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea approved the 1966 draft state budget submitted by Deputy Han Sang Doo, Finance Minister.

Finance Minister Han Sang Doo said in his report at the session that the 1966 state budget was on the scale of 3,752,760,000 won both in revenue and expenditure. (One DPRK won equals about 150 yen in Japanese currency . Ed.)

He declared that this year's budget was compiled in such a way as to ensure funds necessary for the implementation of the policy of the Party for expediting socialist construction, strengthening national defence potential and enhancing the people's living standard by turning to good account the foundation of our self-supporting national economy and managing national housekeeping well.

According to the report, the budgetary revenue of the state will increase by five per cent compared with that of 1965 and the share of income from the socialist sector will reach 98 per cent of the total budgetary revenue.

The budgetary expected to grow by eight per cent as against that of last year.

Sixty-eight point one per cent of the expenditure will be directed to the developme nt of national economy. These funds will be intensively used for giving the lead to mining and power industries, further developing chemical industry and supporting rural economy.

Nine hundred ninety-nine million seven hundred ten thousand won is allocated as the capital construction funds for the expansion of production and for housing construction and the expansion of cultural and public facilities; 84.7 per cent of this sum will be spent for productive construction.

Over 82 million won earmarked for the power industry will be used in the main for the construction of large scale hydropower and thermopower stations and also for the construction of medium-and small size power stations and the reinforcement projects of the existing power station.

Two hundred sixty-two million won is alloted to the mining industrial domain. The bulk of the funds will be spent for stepping up the geological survey work and for reinforcing mining, transport and dressing equipment of the existing ore and coal mines along with pit construction.

An adequate amount of funds will also be alloted to the metal and chemical industries.

Much attention is also directed to the development of machine-building industry and light industry. Thirteen per cent out of the industrial construction funds will go to the light industrial domain.

Particular attention is paid in the budget to the material, technical and financial support by the State to the rural economy for carrying through the tasks put forth in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

Four hundred six million five hundred thousand won, or 1.2 times that of last year, be directed to the domain of rural economy, of which 196 million won will be spent for capital construction in the countryside.

To further expand the achievements made in the irrigation of rural economy, new medium and small-scale irrigation projects will be undertaken while continuously pushing ahead with the large scale irrigation projects.

The supply of tractors and lorries will increase and the charges for the work done by farm machine stations will be reduced by a wide margin.

In our country, already by the end of last year, 2,822 cooperative farms had been exempted from the delivery of agricultural tax in kind.

This year the remaining cooperative farms will be completely exempted from the delivery of agriculturural tax in kind at the state expense of over 122 million won.

Today, when we are building socialism under the conditions in which the imperialists are stepping up their aggressive machinations and the general situation is growing tense, we must thoroughly implement the policy of the Party for correctly combining economic construction with defence build up, stressed the reporter.

While directing a huge amount of funds to economic construction, this year's budget allocated an adequate amount of funds to national defence. It also envisages the creation of necessary reserves, material and financial.

By strengthening the people's army all the more, arming the entire people and by turning the whole country into a fortress, we will always be on the ready in all political, economic and military fields.

This year's state budget also envisages an outlay of 903,430,000 won for enforcing new measures for increasing the real income of the working people and meeting the social and cultural demands.

This year, 1.2 times as much capital construction funds as last year will be laid out in order to expand educational, cultural and public health establishments and provide the people with more flats.

This year, by overfulfilling the national economy plan and successfully implementing the state budget, we will further strengthen the political, economic and military might of the country and enhance the people's living standard all the more, declared Finance Minister Han Sang Doo.

Tanganyikan Reporter Arrives in Korea

George Vulata, General-secretary of Tanganyikan Journalists Union, arrived in Pyongyang on April 30 by air on a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union. KCNA reported on April 30.

Korea-Albania Cultural Agt. Signed

An agreement for cultural cooperation between Korea and Albania was signed on April 27, according to a despatch from Tirana, Albania.

The agreement will be conducive to promoting the cooperation between the two countries in the spheres of science, education, culture, arts, public health, publications and sports and to strengthening the relations of friendship between the two countries on the principles of Marxism-Lenintsm and proletarian internationalism.

Letters From Abroad Support Koreans' Fight for Educational Right

Expressing wholehearted support for the movements of Koreans in Japan to defend their right to democratic and national education, many organizations and public figures abroad have sent **The People's Korea** letters, in which they unanimously denounce the Japanese Government for its plot to suppress Koreans' educational work.

The following is a nearly complete text of the letter sent to us by the World Federation of Teachers' Unions in Prague, Czechslovakia, which, we are informed, also sent a petition note to the Japanese Government, strongly demanding immediate guarantee of the right of Koreans to democratic and national education.

We have received your letter dated April 21, concerning the policy of the Japanese Government to suppress the democratic right of Koreans in Japan, particularly their right to education.

Through your letter, we are informed of the anti-democratic nature of this policy which is aimed at depriving Korean children of their right to receive education in their own language. About this policy we are deeply concerned.

We are indignant at the reactionary suppression of Korean schools in Japan, because, since the foundation of our organization, the World Federation of Teachers' Uhions(WFTU), we have struggled for the defense of democratic education, or in other words, of national education.

Your struggles for the defense of Koreans' national education is in complete accordance with the principle of the WFUT. For this very reason, we wholeheartedly support your activities for the promotion and defense of Koreans' education of all levels that has as its objective to teach national culture and traditions to Korean sons and daughters in their mother tongue, so that their personality may be fully cultivated.

The Japanese Government's plan to close Korean schools then constitutes an infringement upon the fundamental right of Korean residents in Japan to receive education in their national language, the more so when the fact is taken into account that this right is recognized also by such international organizations as the United Nations and UNESCO, whose member Japan also is.

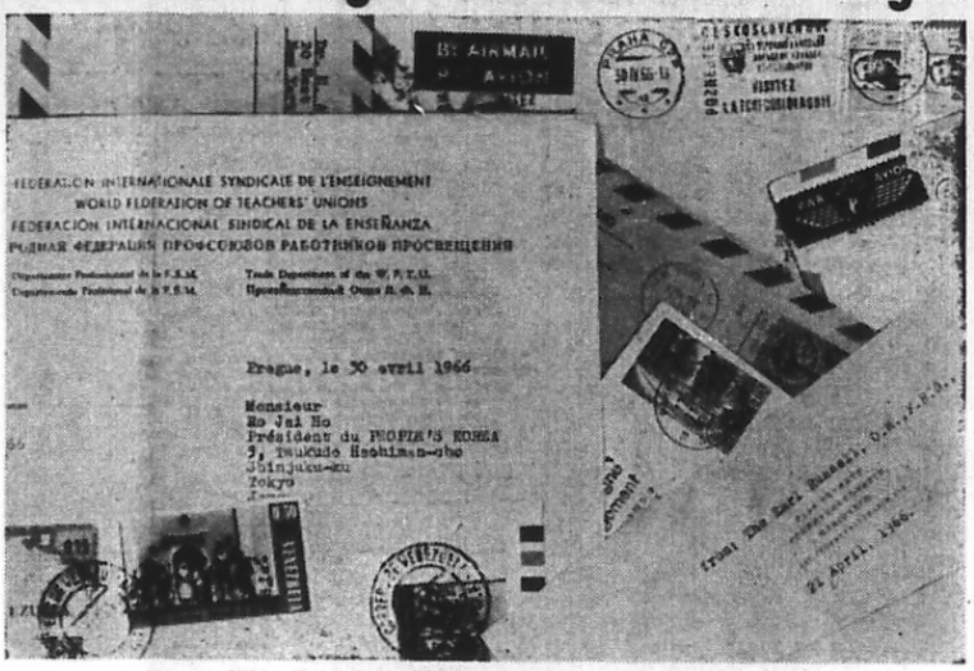
Such being the case, this anti-democratic measure by the Japanese Government is sure to arouse denunciation by our Federation as well as by all the progressive organizations of the world.

In the name of the 8,000,000 WFTU members, we strongly denounce and condemn the Japanese Government for its reactionary acts against Koreans' educational work.

We are convinced that all the progressive educationists of the world are on your side.

We express our solidarity with your struggles, in which we hope you will make greater success.

Youri Chpilévoi
Secretary of the World Federation of Teachers' Unions



Letters sent to *The People's Korea* from abroad in support of Koreans' struggles to defend their right to democratic and national education in Japan

Meanwhile, letters in a similar vein were also sent to us by Bertland Russell, internationally-known British philosopher, the American Institute for Marxist Study, a social organization in New York, and by Claude Beaulieu, a French social worker, and by the Communist Party of Great Britain, and by E.E.V. Collocott, an Australian citizen, and by the Central Committee of the Canadian Communist Party, dated April 21, 26 and on May 2, 3, 5 and 7, respectively. The letter from the Canadian Communist Party Central Committee and the Great Britain Communist Party read in part, respectively, as follows:

We fully support your efforts to conduct the education of your children in their native language even though they may be residing in Japan at the present time.

This is a normal and democratic practice and in fact is the policy pursued in our country. While all children go to general schools they also have the right and the opportunity of education in their native language including the maintenance and development of their specific culture, their own press and so on.

We believe that forcible assimilation is wrong and harmful and goes against the best interests of democracy and the working people.

William Kashtan
General Secretary.

The United Nations Declaration of Human Rights firmly supports the right of all nationals in a foreign country to be taught their own language, and to know the history and traditions of their country.

We therefore support the demand of all Korean citizens in Japan to exert their democratic right for education in their own language.

John Gollan,
General Secretary

Koreans' Nat'l Education Legitimate in Light of International Law

THE right to democratic and national education is one of the most important fundamental human rights that no person should be denied in modern society. Thus, to guarantee this right is a duty of any country. International law and practices, too, demand this. And of course, this is true also of Koreans' democratic and national education in Japan.

The right to education has two aspects: The right to receive education and that to give it. Referring to the former, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that any person possesses the right to education (Article II). Similar remarks are made also in Article VII of Children's Charter and in the Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in those of Japan and other countries. The demand for the guarantee of the right to receive education is based on the idea of equal opportunities for all persons, so that their personality may be cultivated in the fullest measure. This demand also issues from the inalienable right of any person to try all his possibilities to become a worthy citizen to meet the requirements of his time and society.

Any overseas citizen in any foreign country has the right to receive education in his own language and to study traditions of his own country. This right is so important a human right that no country should be allowed to dispose of this right of foreigners at will, but any country is required to guarantee this right just as fully as it guarantees that of its own people. On this point, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights clearly states to the following effect: Irrespective of his race and nationality, any person must be permitted to enjoy this fundamental human right, which shall neither be restricted, nor be infringed upon by any power (Article II). Further, adopted at the 11th UNESCO General Meeting in 1960, "a recommendation against discrimination in education" demands that any foreign resident in any country enjoy his right to schooling just as the native people of the country (Article III,e), and prohibits any alien or any group of aliens from being subject to any discrimination in receiving a certain level of education, for reasons of national conditions peculiar to the alien or group of aliens concerned (Article I, a).

Now, in regard to the right to give education, any parent possesses the right to educate his or her child, and accordingly, any parent has the complete freedom to choose the kind of education which the parent considers fit for his or her child and again, to set up and operate a school for such education. And this right is a natural right. Thus, in dealing with educational problems, even the state is required strictly to confine its exercise of power to the improvement or creation of necessary conditions for the development of educational work, and no state power is allowed to interfere in the fundamental matters of education, such as the ideas and content of education (the Fundamental Law of Education, Article X).

Since it is a natural right for a parent to give education to his or her child, it need hardly be said that this right is sacred and should never be suppressed, even if the parent concerned is a foreign resident. This parent's right, whether he or she is native or foreign, is supported also by international practices.

OVERCOMING difficulties for many years, Korean citizens in Japan have achieved the present development of the democratic and national education of their children. This national educational work of Koreans, it is natural, should never be suppressed, but be fully guaranteed, because, as is clear from the above, Koreans' right to educate their children in their own language and according to their own tradition, is the fundamental human right that should be infringed upon by no one, and further, because, in the light of the principle of international law, their right to democratic and national education is quite justifiable.

The Japanese Government's allegations that Koreans in Japan are practising an education obviously aimed at "anti-Japanese" indoctrination and that Koreans' education not only hampers the desirable growth of friendly association of Japan with foreign countries, but also damages Japan's national interests—these charges are all so groundless that can not be taken as anything other than mere pretexts invented to interfere in the purpose and content of Koreans' educational work, and in the end, to destroy it.

For any nation, to enforce democratic and national education means the exercise of its sovereignty, and its right to democratic and national education should not be infringed upon any more than its sovereignty. National sovereignty may be said to consist of such elements as independence in politics, economy, culture and in education. Thus, a nation whose sovereignty does not extend over the field of education, cannot be said to be wholly independent, also politically and economically. And a nation, which is not in a position to teach its children in the mother tongue, cannot be said to be independent, or conversely, people of any independent state have the right to receive education in their national language, with its cultural legacies, science and patriotic traditions constituting an important part of the content of the education they receive.

Thus, a national education should be the kind of education that is given in the mother tongue and whose content consists of such sub-

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Japanese Support for Koreans' Campaigns For Educational Right

Representatives of Japanese men of culture and artists interviewing Yuzo Shigemune, Speaker of the Upper House, to demand guarantee of Koreans' educational right (April 28)

For Koreans in Japan, these 20 years have been a period of undescribable difficulties and obstacles which they have had to overcome in defending their own education. To destroy this national education of Koreans, the Japanese Government has resorted, overtly and covertly, to various suppressive measures.

The so-called "bill for amendment of the education law" for the establishment of "a foreigners' school system," is thus the culmination of its recent efforts for this purpose. In order to frustrate this new move of the Government, Koreans have been vigorously conducting campaigns throughout this country. Thus, signature-collecting campaigns at railway stations in major cities and visits to the Government authorities to directly demand the guarantee of their educational right are now already routine occurrences. Meanwhile, Japanese people's support for Koreans' campaigns are also growing as the days go by, taking gradually more active forms from mass meetings to distributing handbills and collecting signatures. And represented in these campaigns were leaders of political parties, social organizations and trade unions, as well as many eminent scholars, writers, youths and women. "Let's defend Koreans' education as we do our own!"—this has become their slogan.

Udai Fujishima, writer, and Satsuo Yamamoto, film director, and six other representatives of Japanese men of culture and artists on April 28 visited the Government authorities and demanded immediate guarantee of Koreans' right to democratic and national education. The representatives interviewed Yuzo Shigemune, Speaker of the House of Councilors at his Diet office and handed him a petition demanding the guarantee of Korean nationals' right to their educational work. They also demanded immediate renunciation of the Government's plan to submit to the current Diet session the "education law amendment bill" to set up "a foreigners' school system" and immediate suspension of suppressive measures against the freedom of Koreans to choose their nationality, as well as of those against all the other democratic and national rights of theirs. By the way, the above-mentioned petition, to which 335 artists, writers and others affixed their signatures as of April 26, had been adopted at a meeting held under the auspices of 17 Japanese men of culture including Kenzo Nakajima, reviewer, Junji Kinoshita, playwright, Tomoyoshi Murayama and Yoshie Hotta, writers. At the meeting, a campaign was decided to be conducted to collect signatures of, at least, 1,000 well-known artists and men of culture.

The petition was conveyed, through the Upper House Speaker, to the Speaker of the Lower House and to Eisaku Sato, Prime Minister, and Umekichi Nakamura, Education Minister.

Meanwhile, the so-called Round Table Conferences for Defense of Koreans' Education," consisting of the representatives of many organizations, are continuously mushrooming among Japanese people. Such a round-table conference was organized on April 29 in Yamaguchi Prefecture, by university professors, lawyers, physicians, religionists, municipal assemblymen in the prefecture, together with some 90 representatives from some 50 political parties, social organizations and trade unions in the prefecture. A similar organization was also formed earlier on April 27 at the Akabane-kaikan Hall, Kita Ward, Tokyo.

Koreans Here Fete May Day; Demand Freedom of Travel

Some 3,000 Koreans in Tokyo and from its neighbouring districts holding "the Koreans' Central Meeting to Celebrate May Day and to Demand the Realization of the Freedom of Travel to and from the Fatherland (At the Hibiya Public Hall, Tokyo, May 1)

Some 3,000 Koreans in Tokyo and from its neighbouring districts packed on May 1 the Hibiya Public Hall in ToKyo to hold a Koreans' central mass rally to demand that the Japanese Government recognize the freedom of travel of Korean nationals in Japan to and from their homeland, as well as to celebrate May Day.

The platfrom party was fromed by Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), Vice-chairman of the committee Li Gye Baik, Secretary-General Kim Byon Shik, and many other responsible persons and leading enterprisers.

At the rally, CHONGRYUN workers and their compatriots celebrated the international holiday of workers, rallied firmly around Premier Kim Il Sung in the midst of their struggles for their country's unification on the basis of the principle of self-determination of countries and for the guarantee of their right to democratic, national education and other democratic national rights.

As the rally was declared open, Secretary-General Kim Byong Shik took the rostrum and read an appeal addressed to South Korean people.

The appeal was adopted at the Fifth Session of the Third Supreme Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. All present at the rally expressed wholehearted support for the appeal which was filled with a warm feeling of brotherly love for South Korean people.

He was followed by Vice-chairman Li Gye Baik who made a report.

The rally unanimously adopted a resolution opposing and condemning the troop dispatch scheme of the Pak Jung Hi clique to South Vietnam.

Many Japanese public figures also attended the rally. They included Doki Tsuyoshi, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan; Hasegawa Ryozo, Socialist member of the House of Representatives; Mamiya Mosuke, member of the Standing Board of Directors of the Japan-Korea Association; Yasutsune Ryoichi, Chief of the Political Affairs Department of Sohyo (the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan).

All the participants filled with the pride as Korean nationals and CHONGRYUN workers, adopted a letter addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung.

They also adopted a petition to be presented to the Japanese Government demanding the protection of their democratic and national rights and the recognition of the freedom of their travel to and from their homeland.

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jects as national history, geography, culture and traditions. In addition, such a national education must have as its major objective the task of bringing up children to be people prepared to work for the promotion of the interests of their time and for the progress of their society, and in particular, for the solution of various historical tasks presented before their nation, so that their national happiness may be increased. From this point of view, it is quite natural and is in complete accordance with their national sovereignty that Korean people are making efforts to cultivate the national consciousness of their children, by teaching them Korean history and developing the ability to analyze the present situation in which their country finds itself today—(that is, the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism which is the greatest obstacle in the way of unification of their country and the growing machinations of foreign imperialists to invade Korea)—and by informing them of the daily flourishing North Korean society, so that they may become worthy citizens capable of contributing toward further prosperity of their fatherland.

SINCE every nation has its own history and characteristics, embodied in the content of its national education are particular historical and social conditions which have been created in the course of the development of the nation concerned. If these conditions peculiar to respective nations should be ignored and if these should not be respected, then a true understanding and friendly relations between nations could never be expected. Mutual respect for national sovereignty is, thus, a prerequisite to the validity of democracy in the present-day world, and therefore, any infringement upon this national sovereignty is strictly prohibited also by international law

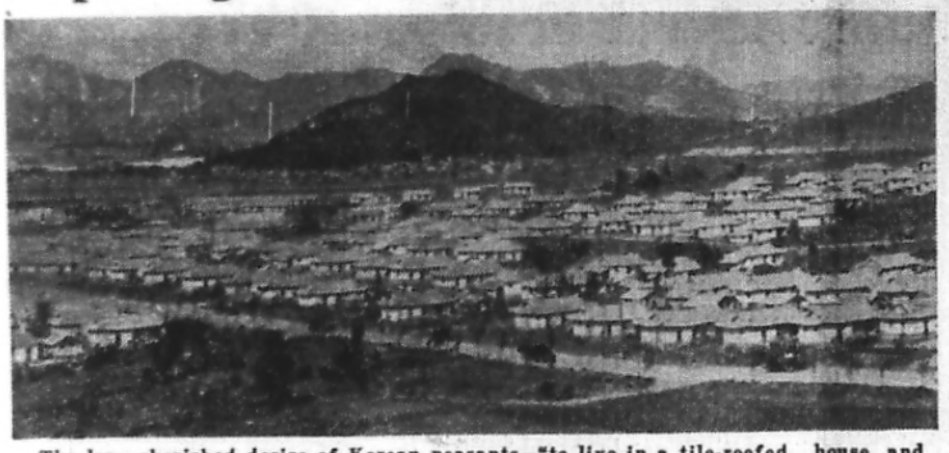
The education Koreans in Japan have been practising for their sons and daughters is the national education firmly based on the principle of democracy. At Korean schools, which have been established by Koreans on their own, pupils and students learn in their own language such national subjects as Korean history, geography and patriotic traditions of their ancestors. They are also eager to study advanced scientific knowledge so that they may become worthy workers for socialist construction in their home country in the future. Here, worthy of special note is the fact that at these schools, the Japanese language has been adopted as a regular and compulsory subject, in consideration of the fact that they live in Japan. The teaching of the Japanese language is also intended to promote friendly relations between Korean and Japanese peoples. As will be clear from the above, there is no doubt that Koreans' democratic and national education of their children is quite justifiable, in the light of both national sovereignty and of the principle of international law.

Nevertheless, the Japanese Government has been and is plotting to destroy Koreans' national educational work. For this purpose, it has recently drafted what it calls "a bill for partial amendment of the education law" to set up "a foreigners' school system," and is becoming daily more desperate in its endeavours to submit the bill to the current Diet session as soon as possible. The real aim of the bill is to legally justify its suppression of Koreans' democratic and national education. This is demonstrated, for example, also by the fact that in December of last year, the Japanese Vice-Minister of Education issued a notification in which he prohibited each prefectural governor from authorizing any Korean school in his prefecture, saying that "the education at Korean schools, aimed exclusively at making Korean pupils national conscious, can not be deemed as being of any positive significance to the interests of our country."

All these moves on the part of the Japanese Government authorities constitute a grave infringement not only upon the fundmental human rights of Koreans in Japan and their national sovereignty, but also upon international law and practices

The Japanese Government must sincerely take into consideration the historical background to the present massive settlement of Koreans in Japan. If it should do so, it would easily realize that it is not in a position to evade the moral and legal responsibility it bears for the guarantee of Koreans' right to democratic and national education.

Disparity in Peasants' Situation Between North and South



The long-cherished desire of Korean peasants—"to live in a tile-roofed house and to be clad in silk, to eat meat dishes"—has now been realized.
In Migok *ri*, Bongsan county, North Whanghai Province, there are seen many tile-roofed houses, although there was none during the period of Japanese rule.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK has recently adopted the law on the complete abolition of the system of agricultural tax in kind. This is an event of special significance, considering the fact that this year is the 20th year of the land reform which was enforced in March, 1946, and the 2nd year of the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" by Premier Kim Il Sung.

North Korea's remarkable development in agriculture is now the focus of the world's attention. It has become a country abundant in agricultural output.

The significance of this fact will be better understood if we recall that this country was once called a country unproductive of food grains.

North Korea has an annual output of 5 million tons of grain. This satisfactory result has been achieved by liquidating capitalist elements in the countryside through the enforcement of the land reform, completing the task of agrarian cooperativization during the period of the five year plan 1957-1960 (attained one year ahead of schedule), and by developing intensive farming on the sound basis of irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization.

At present, all the paddy fields in North Korea have been covered by irrigation networks, and the irrigation waterways of North Korea cover a total distance of 32,000 km, or about four-fifths of the equator.

Also, the number of tractors for every 100 *jungbo* (1 *jungbo* is about 1 hectare) of the arable land reaches 1.03.

Electricity reaches 95.5 per cent of all the rural villages.

Besides fertilizers, the farm villages are also provided with a large quantity of insecticides and herbicides in order to increase the yield of grains.

Dairy farming, animal husbandry and fruit growing have also developed in North Korea in accordance with the increased production of grains which are the mainstay of North Korean agriculture.

The whole country is now seething with a struggle to help our peasants increase grain output by 500 kg per *jungbo* this year.

The agriculture of South Korea, once called a granary of the country, presents striking contrasts to the remarkable development of agriculture in North Korea. It annually imports more than 1 million tons of grain; 1,400,000 peasant households suffer from hunger every year and an average of 100,000 peasants yearly quit their farm land.

In North Cholla Province, (South Korea consists of 8 provinces) some 65,500 peasant households have been suffering from hunger due to food shortages since February this year. Food is short for the bulk of agrarian population in North Kyungsang Province and, in Andong county alone, the number of foodless peasants reaches nearly 7,600.

The peasants of South Korea occupied by the U.S. imperialists are snowed under by various taxes.

Having set the target of collection for this year at 100,000 million *won*, Pak Jung Hi is all out to extort 65,000 million *won* from peasants in the form of taxes, including about 5,000 million *won* in "land tax," 10 per cent more than last year.

The kinds of taxes are numerous—"land tax," "excises," "wine tax," "stamp tax" and scores of other taxes.

U.S. imperialism and its successive puppets have bound the South Korean countryside to a colonial, semi-feudal exploitation system, keeping intact the heavy land tax during Japanese imperialist rule and have steadily raised the tax rate in order to intensify the fleecing of peasants.

In 1949 in the early period of the overthrown dictatorial Syngman Rhee regime, the revenue of the puppet government from land tax doubled as against 1947. Not content with this, the puppet authorities in 1951 changed the land tax paid in money to the "land income tax in kind" integrating land tax and several other taxes.

Only a few years later they changed it again to a land tax and have been collecting it in different forms in accordance with the fluctuations of the value of money and prices of rice in a way favorable to them.

In this way, the South Korean rulers plundered 2,030 million *won* in 1962, substantially 16.9 times the amount plundered in 1949.

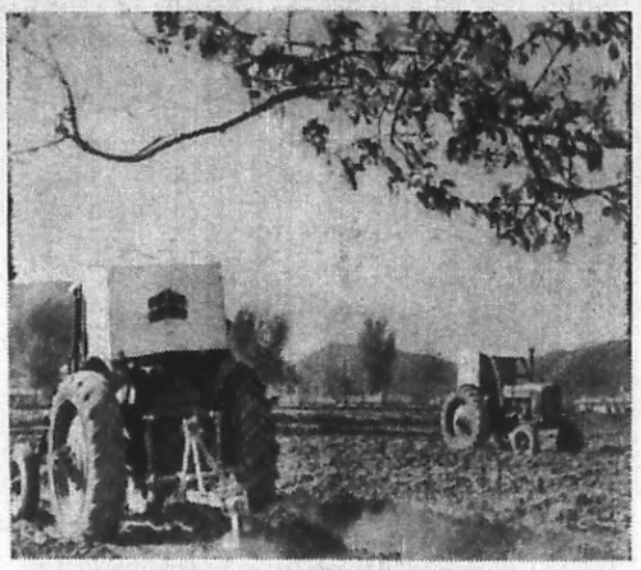
In case they collect tax in kind they take away upwards of 800,000 *suk* (1 *suk* is 150 kg) of rice and over 150,000 *suk* of wheat and barley per annum, arbitrarily setting the prices of grains at low levels.

The Pak Jung Hi outfit is now meeting expenses for the upkeep of the police and fascist ruling machinery through piratic pillage behind the smokescreen of its "agriculture first policy." By setting the harvest a way higher than the actual yield under the excuse of "realistic statistic methods," last year they raked in grains to the value of 4,600 million *won*, or twice as much grain as in 1962, as land tax and took rice amounting to 5,350 million *won*, 2,830 million *won* more than originally planned, as water tax.

These facts indicate that the root cause of the plight of South Korean peasants lies in feudalistic landlordism and anti-people plunder of the peasantry by the ruling circles.

The only way for the South Korean peasants to liberate themselves from the wretched life they are leading today is to struggle consistently to drive out the U.S. imperialists who have ruined South Korean agriculture by land expropriation and forcible dumping of their surplus farm produce, to struggle to overthrow the puppet regime supported by the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats.

The law on the complete abolition of agricultural tax in kind promulgated in North Korea this time, will serve as a great stimulus to the struggles of the South Korean people, of the South Korean peasants in particular, for freedom, democracy and progress.



It is a long time since tractors took the place of manual labor in all rural areas in the northern part. Photo shows tractors at work on spring tillage.

Co-operative member Kim Man Ryub (center), who was a serf in the past, is now master of this happy home.

"Mud houses with thatched roofs"—these century-old scenes are seen everywhere in South Korean villages. (L)
An old peasant wife looks for fallen ears of rice. She knows it is no use trying to gather gleanings in spring because the gleaning season was over last fall. Yet, pressed by hunger, she looks for them all day long. (R)

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